1. **Apical** - Pertaining to the apex or pointed end of the heart
2. **Apical Pulse** - Pulse taken with a stethoscope and near the apex of the heart
3. **Apnea** - Absence of respirations; temporary cessation of respirations
4. **Arrhythmia** -Irregular or abnormal rhythm, usually referring to the heart rhythm
5. **Axilla** - Armpit, the area of the body under the arm
6. **Auscultation** - The act of listening for sounds within the body
7. **Blood Pressure** -Pressure of circulating blood against the walls of the arteries
8. **Bradycardia** - Slow heart rate, usually below 60 beats a minute
9. **Bradypnea** - Slow respiratory rate, usually below 10 respirations a minute
10. **Capillary Refill** – is the rate at which blood refills empty capillaries. It can be measured by holding a hand higher then heart level (prevents venous reflux) pressing a fingernail until it turns white and taking note of the time needed for color to return once the nail is released.
11. **Cardiac Arrest** - Sudden stopping of heart action
12. **Carotid Pulse** - felt along the long carotid artery on either side of the neck
13. **Clinical Thermometers** - may be used to record temperatures
14. **Constrict** - To get smaller
15. **Cyanosis** - A dusky, bluish discoloration of the skin, lips, and/or nail beds as a result of decreased oxygen and increased carbon dioxide in the bloodstream.
16. **Diastolic Blood Pressure** - The pressure remaining in the arteries during ventricular relaxation
17. **Dilate** - To get larger
18. **Dyspnea** - Difficult or labored breathing
19. **Electronic Thermometers** - This type of thermometer registers the temperature on a viewer in a few seconds.
20. **Fever** - Elevated body temperature, usually above 101 degrees F, rectally
21. **Height** - Is the measurement of the length of the human body, from the bottom of the feet to the top of the head, when standing erect.
22. **Homeostasis** - Is the ideal health state in the human body.
23. **Hypertension** - High blood pressure
24. **Hyperthermia** - Occurs when the body temperature exceeds 104 degrees, measured rectally.
25. **Hypotension** - Low blood pressure
26. **Hypothermia** - A low body temperature, below 95 degrees measured rectally.
27. **Oral temperatures** - Are taken in the mouth. This is usually the most common, convenient, and comfortable method of obtaining a temperature.
28. **Palpation** - Technique used to feel the texture, size, consistency, and location of parts of the body with the hands
29. **Percussion** - Technique of tapping with the fingertips to evaluate size, borders, and consistency of internal structures of the body
30. **Pulse** - Pressure of the blood felt against the wall of an artery as the heart contracts or beats
31. **Pulse deficit** - The difference between the rate of an apical pulse and the rate of a radial pulse
32. **Pulse pressure** - The difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure
33. **Pupil** - The black center of the eye
34. **Radial Pulse** - The pulse felt at the wrist
35. **Rate** - Number per minute, as with pulse and respiration counts
36. **Reactivity** - In the pupil of the eyes, reacting to light by changing size
37. **Rectal temperatures** - Are taken in the rectum and is the most accurate of all methods
38. **Respiration** - the process of taking in oxygen (02) and expelling carbon dioxide (CO2) from the lungs and respiratory tract.
39. **Rhythm** - Referring to regularity; regular or irregular
40. **Sign** - An indication of a patient's condition that is objective, or can be observed by another person; an indication that can be seen, heard, smelled or felt by the medical practioner
41. **Sphygmomanometer** - instrument calibrated for measuring blood pressure in millimeters of mercury (mm Hg)
42. **Stethoscope** - Instrument used for listening to internal body sounds
43. **Symptom** - An indication of a patient's condition that cannot be observed by another person but rather is subjective, or felt and reported by the patient
44. **Systolic Blood Pressure** - The pressure created in the arteries by the blood during ventricular contraction
45. **Tachycardia** - Fast, or rapid, heartbeat (usually more than 100 beats per minute in an adult)
46. **Tachypnea** - Respiratory rate abovve 25 respirations per minute.
47. **Temperature** - The balance between heat lost an heat produced by the body
48. **Thermometer** - Instrument used to measure temperature
49. **Tympanic Thermometers** - are specialized electronic thermometers that record the aural temperature in the ear.

50. **Vital Signs** - Outward signs of what is going on inside the body, including respiration; pulse; skin color, temperature, and condition (plus capillary refill in infants and children); pupils; and blood pressure